

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE AND MAPS

(INCLUDING ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY)

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

(The size of books is given in inches to the nearest half inch.)

NORTH AMERICA

The Leading Facts of New Mexican History. By Ralph Emerson Twitchell. Vol. II. xii and 631 pp. Maps, ills., index. The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 1912. \$6. 10 x 6½.*

The topics are presented with great abundance of detail. The period treated is 1820-1912. Although documentary information prior to the American occupation is meager, Mr. Twitchell has been able to prepare a most creditable account of New Mexican affairs during the period when the state formed part of the Mexican Republic. Accurate descriptions of New Mexican customs and social life are included in the text. The chapter on the old Santa Fé Trail is one of the best in the book—as informing to the student of economic geography as to the historian. Those who, like the present reviewer, have traveled over this famous highway will see ample evidence that the writer has lived long in the region where occurred the events he records. The establishment of this famous southwestern trade-route is correctly ascribed to the settlement of the valleys of the Mississippi and the Missouri. Nature's own provision in the shape of a route is revealed by the traders treading the path which had been blazed by Spanish conquistadores over two and a half centuries earlier.

An excellent glimpse of city life in historic Santa Fé is afforded by skilful portrayal of customs and manners. Allusion to the war with Mexico is mainly confined to the American occupation of New Mexico. The creation of the Territory of New Mexico and the Texan state boundary controversies have due attention.

The part played by New Mexico in the Civil War is dealt with at length and much light is shed on the vexatious question of Spanish and Mexican land grants.

The maps, though poor in execution, are informing. One entitled "Map of the Boone's Lick Road and the Old Santa Fé Trail" is based upon data from a diary kept by Dr. David Waldo, who was a freighter on the trail as early as 1847. The battlefield maps relating to the Mexican War are based on originals prepared by the engineers of the War Department. The photographs include pioneers, soldiers and legislators who achieved prominence in New Mexico.

LEON DOMINIAN.

New Trails in Mexico. By C. Lumholtz. xxv and 411 pp. Maps, ills., index. C. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1912. 10 x 61/2.

These geographical and ethnographical notes are a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the region near the United States-Mexico boundary between 110° and 115° W. This was the Papaguería of early Spanish chroniclers. It is peopled to-day by Indians whom the casual traveler would hardly differentiate from Mexicans either in Arizona or in Sonora. It is therefore interesting to find in this book a detailed account of the life and peculiar customs of these people.

Mr. Lumholtz seems to have won the confidence of the Papagos. My own recollection of them along the eastern boundary of this district is that they are unusually diffident. Mr. Lumholtz scored signal success in having been

^{*} Review of Vol. I, in Bull., Vol. 44, April, 1912, pp. 295-296.